



2007 NETEM

宫东风教授考研英语

考研英语阅读 基础过关

宫东风英语教学团队

- 考研辅导界名师指点迷津，针对考试，重点、考点一览无余
- 考前强化训练，准确把握，迅速提升应试技巧
- 最被考生广泛认可的考研必备资料之一



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前言

“得阅读者得天下”对于每一位备考 2007 年考研英语的考生而言也许是最能引发心灵触动的一句至理名言。考研阅读的四选一题型占据考研英语总分的 40%。考研阅读四选一题型共包含 4 篇文章,每篇文章含有 5 个问题,4 篇文章共 20 道题,每题 2 分,总计 40 分。显而易见,考研英语成败的关键首先在于阅读。考研阅读很自然地成为百万考研学子关注的焦点、复习的起点、努力的重点和向往的顶点。

作为一名考生首先要搞清楚:考什么?怎么考?怎么办?作为一名考生首先要牢记的是:知重点、懂重点、记重点、练重点、背重点。然而这“两个首先”的依据只有一个,即中华人民共和国教育部制订的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》。本书的编写目的是为了帮助广大考生解决考研英语阅读的根本问题,为广大考生 2007 年攻克考研英语阅读铺平道路;本书的编写依据恰恰是教育部的考试大纲。固然,每年教育部的大纲有所变化,但多年以来考研英语阅读的基本要求(即对阅读基本功的要求)是相对稳定的。

针对全国考研学子的实际水平,根据考研英语阅读的具体要求和特点,以及国内外经常采用的提高阅读能力的语言学方法,我们将本书分为三个单元,由浅入深地进行讲解和分析。这种编排和讲解方法同时也是考虑到在校和在职考生的复习时间宝贵且有限。

本书的第一单元从阅读的段落开始讲解和分解。众所周知,篇章是由段落构成的,段落是篇章最重要最基本的单位。对段落的良好理解是为篇章的理解奠定坚实的基础。江泽民同志曾经说过:“基础不牢,地动山摇”。第一单元尤其着重讲解和分析从四级过渡到考研水平的基本阅读段落,使考生在复习考研英语的初始就有一条清晰的思路,能及时发现自己的差距并以合适的方法迎头赶上。

本书的第二单元着重从阅读题型的角度认识考研英语阅读。考研英语阅读归根到底是一种考题,答对了题才给分,因此搞清考研英语的出题方法与技巧是至关重要的。本单元结合近年考研经典真题深入剖析考研阅读出题的基本规律和方法,使考生不仅具有一种阅读能力,更重要的是具有一种良好的题感,能够心领神

会地判断哪些是迷惑选项,选出正确答案,即培养具备一种“雾里看花”,透过现象看本质的解答阅读题的能力。

本书第三单元是为检验检测前两个单元所掌握的知识和技能而编写的,更是为广大考生熟悉考研英语阅读常见的文体和主题文章而编写。本单元每篇文章均含有5道题,这是与考研真题一致的。第一、二单元的每篇文章分别有3、4道题,这是为了广大考生复习考研英语时由浅入深地复习。本单元的阅读文章与题目与考研真题已无两样,难度也不逊色。考生要发扬特别能战斗的精神来攻克第三个单元的20篇文章。

特别需要说明的是:语言学习不同于其它学科,英语需要不断地重复,考研英语阅读也不例外。本书各单元的题目不反复理解10来遍就悟不出阅读的真谛;如果不反复分析和朗读阅读原文N遍,阅读速度就不会有质的提高和飞跃。俗话说:“熟能生巧(Practice makes perfect.)”。东西不在于多,而在于精。

本书是备考2007年考研英语阅读高分的基础。如果考生能够在复习理解本书知识点的基础之上,把近10年(1997~2006年)的考研真题在考研辅导老师的帮助下融会贯通,就可以满怀信心地迎接2007年的研究生英语入学考试。

此书是我们教学团队在全国考研辅导第一线的学术成果,希望此书能够为每一位考生扫清考研英语的心理障碍,以饱满的激情和百倍的勇气去复习备考。由于我们时间和水平有限,希望读者朋友提出批评指点,我们将不胜感激。最后让我们下定决心去共同拼搏。常言道:没有比人更高的山,没有比脚更长的路,山高人为峰,思想有多远,我们就能走多远。预祝所有勤奋的考生2007年考研英语成功,金榜题名!

本书作者

2006年于北京

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Unit 1

从四级过渡到考研水平的基本阅读段落

Sample 1

National character is not formally considered by social scientists in discussing economic and social development today. They believe that people differ and that these differences should be taken into account somehow, but they have as yet discovered no way to include such variables in their formal models of economic and social development. The difficulty lies in the nature of the data that supposedly define different national characters. Anthropologists and others are on much firmer ground when they attempt to describe the cultural norms for a small homogeneous tribe or village than when they undertake the formidable task of discovering the norms that exist in a complex modern nation-state composed of many disparate groups. The situation is further complicated by the nature of judgments about character, since such judgments are overly dependent on impressions and since, furthermore, impressions are usually stated in qualitative terms, it is impossible to make a reliable comparison between the national characters of two countries.

1. The author's main point in the text is that national character _____.
 - [A] is too elusive to merit attention by anthropologists and other social scientists
 - [B] is of greater interest to social scientists today than it has been in the past
 - [C] is still too difficult to describe with the precision required by many social scientists
 - [D] has become increasingly irrelevant because of the complexity of modern life
2. Given the information in the text, which of the following is NOT true of modern nation-states?
 - [A] They are complex.
 - [B] They are heterogeneous.
 - [C] They are of interest to social scientists.
 - [D] They lack cultural norms.

3. Which of the following best describes the organization of the text?

- [A] A problem is presented and reasons for its existence are supplied.
- [B] A controversial view is presented and evidence for its validity is supplied.
- [C] A hypothesis is presented and possible means of verifying it are suggested.
- [D] A recent development is described and then analyzed.

[答案与考点解析]

1. 【答案】C

【考点解析】主旨题型。本题的答案信息在第二句(尤其是“but”一词后面的部分)和第三句。一些考生由于缺乏对于文中“转折词语”(例如:本文中的“but”)的重视,以致于没能抓住主旨信息的所在位置;一些考生由于缺乏对于上下句之间关系的重视和理解(例如本文第二句和第三句之间的因果关系),以致于未能确切寻找并且概括出本文的中心主旨;还有一些考生未能理解第三句中“define(明确表示)”一词的确切含义,故没有能够识别和把握住正确选项C中“describe with precision(精确或确切地描述)”的作用和功能。综上所述,许多考生未能选择正确选项C。这是一道比较难的题目,望考生加以重视。

2. 【答案】D

【考点解析】细节信息题型。本题的答案信息在第四句。一些考生虽然能够根据题干信息把本题的答案信息确定在本文的第四句,但是由于缺乏对句尾信息的重视,以致于未能敏锐而迅速地认识到“that”引导的定语从句(that exist in a complex modern nation-state composed of many disparate groups)与其先行词“the norms”之间的修饰限定关系(即:“存在于现在复杂民族国家中的文化规范”。这表明民族国家拥有而不是缺乏文化规范)。综上所述,一些考生未能选择正确选项D。

3. 【答案】A

【考点解析】结构题型。本题的答案信息在第二句、第三句和尾句。由于一些考生缺乏对句子之间语意关系的理解,故未能认识和理解上述三个句子之间的语意关系,即指明问题(第二句)并且解释问题存在的两个原因(第三句和尾句)。一些考生由于上述原因而未能选择正确项A。这是一道比较难的题目,考生要加以重视。

[参考译文]

民族性并没有被当前讨论经济发展和社会发展的社会科学家所正式加以考虑。他们以为,民族各不相同,这些差别当然要以某种方式加以考虑,但是他们至今还没有发现能够把这些变量纳入其经济发展和社会发展的正式模式之中的方法。困难在于确定不同民族性的数据。人类学家和其他学者试图描述同族的小部落和小村落的文化规范,比起人类学家和其他学者承担艰巨的任务:去发现存在于由许多不同群体构成的复杂现代民族国家中的文化规范。与之相比,当他们试图描述小的同族部落和村落的文化规范时,具有更充足的根据。鉴定民族性的性质使得情况更为复杂,因为这种鉴定过分依赖于印象,尤其是因为印象通常由定性词语来表达,所以进行两个国家的民族性之间的可靠比较是不可能的。

Sample 2

Although the development of new infrastructure (such public facilities as power plants, schools and bridges) is usually determined by governmental planning, sometimes this development can be planned more flexibly and realistically by private investors who anticipate profit from the collection of user fees. Such profits can contribute to the financing of more infrastructure if demand proves great enough, whereas the reluctance of developers to invest in such projects can signal that additional infrastructure is not needed. During the economic boom of the 1980's for example, the state of Virginia authorized private developers to build a \$ 300 million toll road. These developers obtained the needed right-of-way from property owners, but by 1993 they still had not raised the necessary financing. The unwillingness of investors to finance this project does not negate the viability of privately financed roads; rather, it illustrates a virtue of private financing. If a road appears unlikely to attract enough future traffic to pay for the road, then it should not be built.

1. The primary purpose of the text is to _____.
 - [A] build a case for increasing the development of new infrastructure
 - [B] advocate an alternative to government financing of infrastructure
 - [C] explain the failure of a privately financed venture
 - [D] suggest the types of infrastructure most appropriate for private financing
2. The text implies that the "governmental planning" mentioned in line 2 may lead to which of the following problems?
 - [A] Improper use of profits derived from user fees.
 - [B] Unduly slow development of necessary new infrastructure.
 - [C] Unrealistic decisions about developing new infrastructure.
 - [D] Incorrect predictions about profits to be gained from user fees.
3. The text suggests that which of the following would occur if a privately financed bridge that proved to be profitable failed after a number of years to meet the demands of traffic?
 - [A] Private developers who financed the bridge would rely on governmental authorities to develop new infrastructure.
 - [B] User fees would be increased so that usage would become more costly.
 - [C] Governmental authorities would be reluctant to rely on private contractors to develop a new bridge.
 - [D] Profits generated by user fees would be used to help finance the construction of new infrastructure to alleviate the traffic problem.

[答案与考点解析]

1. 【答案】B

【考点解析】中心主旨题型。本题的答案信息点在第一句。由于一些考生缺乏对于段落主题句(例如本段的首句)应有的认识和把握,故未能抓住本文所欲论述的中心主旨;一些考生虽然能够将本题的答案信息点确定在第一句,但是却未能体会到句中“governmental(政府的)”和“private(私人的)”两词之间所构成的对照对比关系。综上两种原因,一些考生没有能够选择正确答案 B。

2. 【答案】C

【考点解析】逆向推导题型。本题的答案信息点在第一句。由于一些考生缺乏对于本题题干中“implies(暗指、暗示)”一词的理解,故未能认识到本题是一道逆向推导题型;一些考生虽然将本题的答案信息确定在第一句,但是由于缺乏对平行结构中后项内容的重视(例如本句中的“and realistically by private investors...”这一部分),故未能体会到本题准确的测试点是围绕“and”一词后面的信息内容;还有一些考生缺乏解题时所需要的逆向引申推导思维能力,故未能体会到第一句主句的暗示含义(即有时政府开发和规划公共设施不太灵活且不太现实)。由于上述各种原因,许多考生未能选择正确选项 C。

3. 【答案】D

【考点解析】逻辑推导题型。本题的答案信息在本文第二句话。其含义是:如果对于公共设施的需求变得足以巨大,那么从收取使用公共设施费用里所获得的利润就可以用来支持资助更多基础公共设施的建设。一些考生由于没有透彻理解本题题干的信息内容,故未能把本题的答案信息确定在第二句;一些考生虽然能够将本题的答案信息确定在第二句,但是由于缺乏对于本题这种题型的深刻认识,故未能进行准确的逻辑推导。由于以上两点,一些考生未能选择正确答案 D。这是一道较难的题目,考生应加以重视。

[参考译文]

虽然新的基础设施(诸如电厂、学校、桥梁这样的公共设施)的开发通常由政府规划决定,但是有时这种开发可以由私人投资者更为灵活、更为现实地进行规划。私人投资者提前预期收取用户交费所获得的利润。如果需求证明足够大,这种利润会有助于为开发更多的基础设施而筹集资金;而开发者不情愿在这些工程中的投资标志着不需要增加基础设施。例如,在 20 世纪 80 年代经济繁荣时期,弗吉尼亚州批准了私人开发者建设价值一条 3 亿美元的收费公路。虽然这些开发者从资产所有者那里获得了所需的公用事业用地,但是到 1993 年,他们还没有筹集到必需的资金。投资者不愿意为这项工程筹集资金不是否定私人筹资建设公路的可行性;相反,这说明私人筹集资金的优点。如果一条公路似乎不可能吸引足够的未来车辆来为这条公路支付费用,那么这条公路就不应该建设。

Sample 3

Even as the number of females processed through juvenile courts climbs steadily, an implicit consensus remains among scholars in criminal justice that male adolescents define the delinquency problem in the United States. We suggest two reasons why this view persists. First, female adolescents are accused primarily of victimless crimes, such as truancy, that do not involve clear-cut damage to persons or property. If committed by adults, these actions are not even considered prosecutable; if committed by juvenile males, they have traditionally been looked on leniently by the courts. Thus, ironically, the plight of female delinquents receives little scrutiny because they are accused of committing relatively minor offenses. Second, the courts have long justified so-called preventive intervention into the lives of young females viewed as antisocial with the rationale that women are especially vulnerable. Traditional stereotypes of women as the weaker and more dependent sex have led to earlier intervention and longer periods of misdirected supervision for female delinquents than for males.

1. Which of the following statements best expresses the irony pointed out by the authors in lines 7~8 of the text?
 - [A] Female delinquents tend to commit victimless crimes more frequently than their male counterparts.
 - [B] The predicament of male delinquents receives more attention than that of females because males are accused of more serious crimes.
 - [C] Adults are frequently punished less severely than adolescents for committing more serious crimes.
 - [D] The juvenile justice system cannot correct its biases because it does not even recognize them.
2. It can be inferred from the text that the authors believe traditional stereotypes of women to be _____.
 - [A] frequently challenged
 - [B] persistently inexplicable
 - [C] potentially harmful
 - [D] rapidly changing
3. The text suggests that scholars in criminal justice could be criticized for which of the following?
 - [A] Underestimating the seriousness of juvenile crime.
 - [B] Rationalizing the distinction made between juveniles and adults in the legal system.
 - [C] Concerning themselves too little with the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

[D] Focusing on those whose crimes have involved damage to persons or property.

[答案与考点解析]

1. 【答案】B

【考点解析】逆向推导题型。本题的答案信息点在第五句(第7~9行)。本句的含义是:“女性青少年犯的困境几乎没有得到仔细的研究(the plight of female delinquents receives little scrutiny)”,其引申含义是:“男性青少年犯的困境得到了较多的关注”。可见本题的正确选项应该是B。一些考生虽然能够完全理解本句的字面含义,却由于缺乏本题所需要的逆向推导能力,未能准确而迅速地推导出本题的正确选项B。

2. 【答案】C

【考点解析】细节信息推导题型。本题的答案信息点在全文的尾句。该句明确显示:“传统的固有模式(traditional stereotypes)”导致了“较长时期对于女性青少年犯的不正确的指导(longer periods of misdirected supervision for female delinquents)”。可见其中的“misdirected supervision(不正确的指导)”可引申推导(infer)为选项C中的“potentially harmful(可能有有害的)”。一些考生由于缺乏对于并列平行结构中后面成分(例如本文尾句中的“and longer periods of misdirected supervision...”)的重视和认识,故未能抓住本题的确切答案信息点;一些考生虽然抓住了确切的答案信息点,却由于缺乏破解问题所需要的“信息推导”能力,以致于使自己的解题思路受阻,无法迅速选定正确答案C。

3. 【答案】D

【考点解析】综合信息推导题型。本题的答案信息点在第五句(第7~9行)。本句阐明:由于女性青少年犯被控犯有“相对较轻的过失(relatively minor offenses)”,即第三句话中所说的“对人员或财产不造成明显损害的无受害者的犯罪(... victimless crimes that do not involve clear-cut damage to persons or property)”,故女性青少年犯的困境未引起刑事司法界学者们(scholars in criminal justice)的重视和研究。从本句话的信息内容出发,依据“男女平等”的社会准则,我们可以进行综合信息推导并得出以下结论:文中所描述的刑事司法界学者目前对于女性青少年犯所持有的态度是不妥的,是理应受到“批评(criticized)”的。可见,本题的正确选项是D。一些考生由于缺乏对于题干信息的正确理解,固而未能准确地把本题的答案信息点确定在第五句(第7~9行);一些考生由于缺乏破解本题所需要的综合信息推导能力,未能将上下句中出现的“victimless crimes that do not involve clear-cut damage to persons or property”与“relatively minor offenses”进行连贯的理解和分析,故失去了解题思路,未能抓住破解此题的核心信息。

[参考译文]

即使在青少年法庭被起诉的女性人数持续上升,在刑事司法界的学者中仍然存在一种不言自明的一致意见:男性青少年是美国青少年犯罪问题的主体。我们提出两个理由来说明这种观点的存在。首先,女性青少年被控告的犯罪主要是无受害者的,诸如逃避责任之类,这种犯罪并不对人员或财产造成明显的损害。如果这些行为出自成人,甚至不被认为是可以起诉

的;如果这些行为出自男性青少年,按照惯例,一直被法院宽大处理。这样,有讽刺意义的是,女性青少年犯的困境几乎没有受到仔细的研究因为她们被控犯有较小的过失。其次,法庭长期以来一直利用妇女特别容易受到伤害这一基本原理,对被认定是反社会的青年女性的生活进行所谓预防性的干预提供法律根据。把妇女看作弱者和更具依赖性的性别的传统固有模式导致对女性青少年犯比对男性青少年犯更早的干预以及更长的错误指导的监督。

Sample 4

Influenced by the view of some twentieth-century feminists that women's position within the family is one of the central factors determining women's social position, some historians have underestimated the significance of the woman suffrage movement. These historians contend that nineteenth-century suffrageism was less radical and, hence, less important than, for example, the moral reform movement or domestic feminism—two nineteenth-century movements in which women struggled for more power and autonomy within the family. True, by emphasizing these struggles, such historians have broadened the conventional view of nineteenth-century feminism, but they do a historical disservice to suffragism. Nineteenth-century feminists and antifeminists alike perceived the suffragist's demand for enfranchisement as the most radical element in women's protest, in part because suffragists were demanding power that was not based on the institution of the family, women's traditional sphere. When evaluating nineteenth-century feminism as a social force, contemporary historians should consider the perceptions of actual participants in the historical events.

1. The author asserts that the historians discussed in the text have _____.
 - [A] influenced feminist theorists who concentrate on the family
 - [B] honored the perceptions of the women who participated in the woman suffrage movement
 - [C] treated feminism as a social force rather than as an intellectual tradition
 - [D] expanded the traditional notion of the 19th-century feminism
2. The author of the text suggests that which of the following was true of nineteenth-century feminists?
 - [A] Those who participated in the moral reform movement were motivated primarily by a desire to reconcile their private lives with their public positions.
 - [B] Those who advocated domestic feminism, although less visible than the suffragists, were in some ways the more radical of the two groups.
 - [C] Those who participated in the woman suffrage movement sought social roles for women that were not defined by women's familial roles.
 - [D] Those who advocated domestic feminism regarded the gaining of more autonomy within the family as a step toward more participation in public life.
3. The author implies that which of the following is true of the historians discussed in the text?
 - [A] They argue that nineteenth-century feminism was not as significant a social force as twentieth-century feminism has been.
 - [B] They rely too greatly on the perceptions of the actual participants in the events they

study.

[C] Their assessment of the relative success of nineteenth-century domestic feminism does not adequately take into account the effects of antifeminism rhetoric.

[D] Their assessment of the importance of nineteenth-century suffragettism differs considerably from that of nineteenth-century feminists.

[答案与考点解析]

1. 【答案】D

【考点解析】细节信息题型。本题的答案信息点在第三句(第7~9行)。该句明确表达:历史学家扩大了19世纪女权主义的传统观点(such historians have broadened the conventional view of nineteenth-century feminism)。显而易见,选项D应该是本题的正确答案。一些考生由于缺乏对于英文表达中时态的注重和理解,未能借助题干和选项中的动词的完成时形式迅速地把本题的答案信息点确定在第三句(第7~9行),以致于失去破解题的方向。

2. 【答案】C

【考点解析】细节信息题型。本题的答案信息点在倒数第二句的后半部分。该句后半部分明确表达:“争取妇女选举权的人所要求的权力并不是建立在妇女传统活动范围家庭制度的基础上的(suffragists were demanding power that was not based on the institution of the family, women's traditional sphere)”。可见,本题的正确答案应该是C。一些考生由于没有借助于题干中的核心词语“nineteenth-century feminists”来寻找答案信息点,故未能迅速地将本题的答案信息点确定在倒数第二句(只有本句出现了“nineteenth-century feminists”);一些考生由于不重视句中的“因果关系”,以致于导致解题思路上的困惑,未能抓住实质的重要核心信息;一些考生虽然抓住了重要核心信息,却由于缺乏阅读考试中所必备的语句间转换生成的基本能力,而无法识别出正确选项。

3. 【答案】D

【考点解析】综合信息推导题型。本题的答案信息在第一、二句和倒数第二句的前半句。第一句明确表达:“一些历史学家低估了女权主义运动的重要性(some historians have underestimated the significance of the woman suffrage movement)”;第二句明确表达:“这些历史学家认为19世纪女权主义不象道德改革运动和家庭女权主义一样激进和重要(These historians contend that nineteenth-century suffrageism was less radical and, hence, less important than, the moral reform movement or domestic feminism)”;倒数第二句的前半句明确表达:“19世纪女权主义者认为参加争取妇女选举运动者的要求是妇女抗议中最激进的因素(nineteenth-century perceived the suffragist's demand for enfranchisement as the most radical element in women's protest)”。综上所述,本题的正确选项应该是D。一些考生由于缺乏审题的能力,未能认识到题干中的“implies(暗指、暗示)”一词表明该题是一道根据表面信息内容进行引申推导的题型;一些考生由于缺乏对于全文中心主旨句(例如本文第一句)的重视,以致于失去破解本题的核心思路即围绕讨论“妇女选举权的重要性(the significance of the woman suffrage movement)”;一些考生由于缺乏对上下句之间语意关系的重视,以致于未能抓住和体会到上下句之间所存在的对立对比的语意关系,故失去了破

解本题的正确方法和思路。这是一道比较难的题目,望考生加以重视和研究。

[参考译文]

一些 20 世纪的女权主义者认为妇女在家庭中的地位是决定妇女社会地位的主要因素之一。受到这种观点的影响,一些历史学家低估了妇女争取选举权运动的意义。他们声称,比起 19 世纪两个在家庭中争取更大权力和自主权的妇女运动——道德改革运动或家庭女权运动来,19 世纪的争取妇女选举权运动不太激进,因此也不太重要。的确,这些历史学家通过强调这些斗争扩大了关于 19 世纪女权运动的传统视野,但是对于妇女争取选举权运动来说,却是帮了倒忙。19 世纪的女权主义者和反女权主义者同样把参加争取妇女选举权运动的人的要求看作是妇女抗议中最激进的因素,部分原因是争取妇女选举权者所要求的权力并不是建立在妇女传统活动范围家庭制度的基础上的。当代历史学家评价作为一种社会力量的 19 世纪女权运动时,应该考虑该历史事件中实际参与者的看法。